Of Low Prices is Our HPLAGE Store: We challenge comgoods. No such values as these shown anywhere else.

You Benefit by Our Low Store Rental.

Pay Us a Little Down.



\$2.00 DOWN, \$2.00 A MONTH, DETROIT JEWEL GAS RANGE, M de of blue steel, asbestos lined, uses 80 per cent air and 20 per cent gas; we will furnish connections from street main to stove absolutely free on 1st. 2d and 3d floors if you buy your gas range from us—a \$12.75

GLASS

BUTTER DISH.

Exactly like cut.

Monday.



VICTOR TALKING MACHINES

One Like Cut for

GASOLINE

COUCHES tatting, velour or imitation leather as low \$6.75

#### BEST REFRIGERATOR On the Market To-Day.

The "WHITE MOUN-TAIN" is the most economical Refrigerator made-a miniature coldstorage plant. We'll sell von one on easy



AND CURTAINS. 20 rolls Brussels Carpets, per yard. 490 Srolls Ingrain Car-pets (wool), per yd 490 Velvet Carpets-some as low as, per 790 Room-size Brussels Rugs-bargains \$9.75 at, each......

CARPETS

200 pairs Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, overlock edge, real lace patterns, per \$1.39 yard .. Oil Cloth, extra good quality, per 35c Rope Portieres from Linoleum, from, 28,00 down | \$1.25 yard, 51.25 down to



## AMERICANS IN VENEZUELA VICTIMS OF BLACKMAIL.

astro's Officials Devise "Bleeding" Methods of Wondrous Ingenuity.

CONTRACTS

DISREGARDED.

Imposition of Whimsical Tax Charges Amounts to Property Confiscation.

BY STEPHEN BONSAL. It is a curious anomaly of the Venezuelan roglio that while our interests in that adjacent South American country e and it is to be hoped will remain prin-pally commercial, the American business at with interests and experiences on the i Epanish Main has hardly been consulted, thave I seen anywhere an authorizative contation of his views on the questions lyed. I say that our interests are prinnercial advisedly, and it cannot defied that Congress has shown during last ten years a keen appreciation of at our commerce with the north const outh America may and should become th this end in view more than \$100,000 to suld naturally come to us under the un-inly festering care of Congress will ap-traction the following verbatim state-uts of American merchants made to me the in Venezuela this winter. It is usual errour trade does not come up to our necessition to blame our consults. pecation to blame our consular agents, len with justice. Our consular body in nezuela at present, however, is above all if c. Any Power doing business with Ven-ters would like to secure their pervices chezuela at present, however, is above all companies a would like to secure their nervices with Venters and pay them three times the salaries, they are at present receiving, so in this instance of the companint cannot be made in justice and as a matter of fact it is not heard. USAY FOREIGN CLAIMS ARE JUST. The American business man in Venezue a, of course, is not there for his health, but for business; but on this necount, as our sines in that country are purely commercial, this views should be all the more worthy of cansideration, and they should carry all the thore weight because they are held with supposite inmanimity. While they criticise goverely some of the incidents of the united action of the allies they hope that the Government in Washington will assist rather than hinder the foreign Governments in secured, they maintain, Venezuela will be closed to the commerce of America, as well as to the rest of the world. They hold that the foreign claims as presented are almost without exception just.

All Americans in Venezuela are at logger-heads with the Monroe Doctrine, whether it be of the vertebrate or the invertebrate variety. If it were not for this, they say, the United States would unite with all decent and self-respecting Powers in the suppression of the conditions in Venezuela, which are a disgrace to civilization. They ask, How can we permit anarchy and law-lessness and rapine to exist year in and your out within four days sall of our parers when we sent an army on a six aveks' journey to China—half way round line world—to put an end to somewhat similar conditions? They are unanimous in supper of President Roosevelt's announced determination not to play the dog in the manyer policy any longer in South Americans.



MINISTER BOWEN

ica, but to help safeguard the interests of all the world in South America, in so far as they are not detrimental to our own. They are equally unanimous in hoping that the appearance of the United States Minister to Venezuela in Washington as the representative of Castro will not be sanctioned by the Government, and that, if it should be Mr. Bowen will be unsuccessful in securing for Castro better terms than he deserves, which seems to have been the object of his mission. This is all the more significant because Mr. Bowen is personally very popular and highly respected, not only by the American colony in Venezuela, but by all white men resident in the country.

BOWEN IS LIKED.

BOWEN IS LIKED. During the trying days last December when every white man's life was in danger and many were imprisoned, he showed him-self to be a man of quick determination. He and many were imprisoned, he showed himself to be a man of quick determination. He saved the situation and many lives. The member, revolutions in Venezuela as to the motive of his mission in Washington changer of the motive of his mission in Washington changer of the motive of his mission in Washington changer of the motive of his mission in Washington changer of the motive of his mission in Washington changer of the motive of his mission in Washington changer of the motive of his mission in Washington changer of the motive of his mission in Washington changer of the motive of his mission in Washington changer of his motive of his mission in Washington changer of his motive of his mission in Washington changer of his motive of his mot

every important man in the shops, accompanied by autograph letters of the President himself. Well, we went down there. You can catch even hardened business men with buttered parsnips at times. The terms of our concession were that we were to pay no import duties and to be relieved of taxation of every kind for the term of twenty years. One article of this agreement they kept religiously. They let the plant in free, and then the bleeding process began. In two weeks we understood very clearly the situation. We were not to make money out of us, and they have done it. Thay let the plant in free, because by so doing they increased the basis for blackmail of the bandit government by half a million dollars. For five years we haven't had the faintest notion or the slightest hope of making money. Our only concern has been how to save the plant from destruction. Taxes have been clapped on in due legal shape, as well as by private blackmailing operations. The private blackmail was paid to the personal friends of the particular bandit in power, who would come around and say. Our distinguished President is embarrassed for want of funds. Unless you pay five thousand into his war chest I'm afraid something will happen to your plant that will cost you more, and when we didn't pay something always did happen. It was cheaper to chip in to the war chest. To the regularly authorized tax collector we showed our concession, but he would answer something like this: Our promised freedom from taxes for a period of twenty years was simply a pipe dream reduced to paper. He did not care to question the sincerity of the President under whose regime the concession was granted, though, as he admitted, everybody knew what sort of a man he was, and how three months later he had been run out of the country by a popular uprising so forcibly expressed and so menacing that he was only able to trace away with him the paltry sum of \$10,00,000.

Of course, we appealed to the Legation, and the Minister's an — was: 'How could you be so foolish as to tr

"We then pointed out to him that in coming to Venezuela we were following the suggestion of Uncle Sam himself, who pays the Red D line a subsidy of \$2.000 for every ship it sends to Venezuelan ports. He said this was all buncombe, and again I think he was dead right, though three months later one of the official reports was published by the State Department. Bolled down, it said: If you want to be a millionaire in about five minutes come to Venezuela. I am not going to say anything about what the revolutionists did to us, because it makes me angry, and you haven't the time; but remember, revolutions in Venezuela are not every two or three years; they are not periodic, but chronic. The revolutionists have to live, too, and you've got to pay them just as much as you pay the other bandits who are masquerading around as the Government of the day. Sometimes I really bink that the Government bandits and the revolutionary brigands compare notes and work the graft in common. Certain it is, if you pay one collector \$500 more than the other; the collector of the gang that has been discriminated against will be around in twenty-four hours and vou'll have to square him. Of course, we did all these things and many more—things that were dishonorable and sickening—trying to save our plant. That has been our business for five years, and I can tell you it has kept our hands full. "ALL BUNCOMBE."

every American to read and ponder over before he puts a penny into this country, that is, until the Government of the United States changes its policy and protects American business men instead of protecting the blackguards who oppress them. About a year ago Castro's agent here took four of my mules without leaving as much as a premise to pay, little as that is worth. I was red hot occuse I had met every demand and paid every one of their exactions. I made a hig row and in Caracas even Castro himself admitted to me, face to face, that I had been disgracefully treated, but that I could count on him. In a few days, he said, the chief inspector of stamps would wait on me, and straighten things out. Sure enough. In two or three days the stamp man appeared. I almost had a fit when he told me he had been ordered by the President himself to pay me the value of the mules in stamps. Of course, I would have preferred money, still I could sell the stamps little by liftle, and so we would be reimbursed. Then the stamp man began to hem and haw, and at last it came out that the condition of the Government treasury was so unfortunate, he said, that this act of resitiution, one of simple justice he called it, had to be coupled with a request.

Guest.

KNEW OF THE GOLD.

"I must know, he said, how hard up the President was, and he knew that I had pienty of gold in my safe. I don't mind telling you right here that statement made my flesh crawl. It was true. I had a good many thomsand dollars in gold in my safe. The plant being idle, as usual, I had no use for it, but I couldn't get it out of the country. The stamp man went on to say I had better put my gold in stamps. The condition of the country was such that my place might be broken into and robbed any night. It was a favor that would be greatly appreciated by Castro, and it would be a good thing for me, directly and indirectly. I would find things smoother and I would sleep better at night. Well. I let him have \$2.000 in good American hard-earned gold for his stamps. The following week, as I read the official gazette in which Castro clothes his acts of brigandage in high-flown, flowery language. I came across a notice to the effect that a certain issue of stamps had been canceled and would not be accepted by the Government. In explanation it was stated that a stamp office somewhere way off in the Andes Provinces had been entered by robbers and several thousand stamps solen. To prevent the robbers from profitting by their exploit. Castro declared all this issue canceled. Of course, I knew it right away; still. I opened my safe, and there it was, My stamps were of the canceled issue. I placed the matter before the legation, and nighting has been done, because, as we understand it, the United States Minister to Venezuela is now the agent of President Castro, and, with the permission of the Secretary of State, is trying to save Castro and his gang from their just deserts."

The Tory of The STEERS. KNEW OF THE GOLD.

trying to save Castro and his gang from their just deserts."

THE STORY OF THE STEERS.

The rise and fall of the cattle trade between Veneruela and Cuba, which began in 1859, and has now entirely ceased, is the best illustration I know of the business methods of Venezuela. As the trade has entirely ceased, for reasons that will appear this illustration has the advantage of not trenching upon any vested interests or placing in jeopardy, any one. The trade sprang up at the end of the Spanish War hecause Weyler's 200,000 soldiers and the cuban insurgents had eaten up all the cattle on the island. The great grazing fields of Santa Chara and Puerto Principe had to be repopulated and the American regiments and other beef eaters had to be fed. Fortunately, in Venezuela, less than three days' sall to the south, millions of cattle of the best description were to be had very cheap. Naturally, Americans and Cubans projected themselves into this business eagerly. Venezuelas less eagerly. The cattle resources of Venezuela are unlimited, and it is estimated that on the llanos there are enough cattle practically wild to pay four times over the national debt of the country. These resources, however, were not tapped by the Cuban trade. There were enough cattle to be had around the port towns for 15 to 518 aplece, and at these prices the business promised large profits. Puerto Cabello and La Guayra were the ports selected, and several shiploads of magnificent steers had been landed in Havana and Santbago before Castro and his crowd awakened to the possibilities. The trade promised to become, and undoubtedly would have become, a permanent and most valuable asset of the country. This, however, did not appeal to the robber President. He only saw in it limitless possibilities of blackmail. A drove of a thousand steers were about to enter Puerto Cabello to be snipped, when the authorities refused admittance. Two Goldars a head would have to be paid, they food a head the town. As they could not damage the streets, the cattlemen natura THE STORY OF THE STEERS.

in any case they would have to pay \$2 a head.

BLACKMAIL ON EVERY HAND.

The provincial governments immediately caught on, and they, 100, began to squeeze the cattle trade. In a few weeks the exporter had to pay \$2 a head to the government of the Province where the steer was raised or purchased, and he had to pay \$2 to the government of each Province through which he would pass on his way to the port, and it was quite immaterial, as far as the tax was concerned, whether he made the journey in a railway train or on hoof. Quite often as much as \$10 had been paid on a single steer before he reached the port, and then, of course, he, and, in fact, the whole drove, might be stolen, not by recognized bandits, but by government officials. A claim which an American is now pushing or rather holding, for, in view of the inertia met with by him in the American Legation, as well as in the Venezuelan Government circles, he sooft tired of pushing it—well illustrates this phase. The herd which he proposed to export to Cuba was confiscated by one of Castro's Generals just before it reached the port after the transit and other dues had been paid and his probable profits were fin sight. The herd was not confiscated by the General for the purpose of feeding his soldlers. He simply wanted to take a hand in the cattle trade on his own account, and, after the initial robbery was accomplished, it must be said for this General that he acted in the most thoughtful way, disturbing the trade as little as possible. It was a simple transference of the value of the herd from the pocket of the rightful owner to his own.

The day after the herd was stolen he drove them into Puerto Cabello, where the Cuban who had ordered them from the American was avaiting their delivery with a cattle ship with steam up and everything ready to transport the cattle immediately to Santiago. The General put himself in communication with this trader and in a few hours the cattle were sold, put on board and shipped. The General corrupulously carried out every deta BLACKMAIL ON EVERY HAND. DEMUR AT INTEREST RATE.

circumstances it probably never will.

DEMUR AT INTEREST RATE.

The incidents of the robbery, as stated above, are fully known at the legation, and their correctness is not denied. The claim of the American is for the market value of the steers the day they were stolen, plus the profit he would have made out of their sale as per the contract he had with the Cuban (which Castro's General carried out on his own hook), plus 12 per cent interest on the whole sum to the day—the day that will never come—when the claim is liquidated. I understand that the legation demurs at the rate of interest charged, and I believe this is its excuse for not referring the claim to Washington. To us 12 per cent seems large, but in Venezuela It is the legal rate of interest that is paid by the Bank of Venezuela. The American in question, when his herd was stolen, was left without a cent, and he might well have starved had not a Venezuelan friend advanced him a small sum of money to begin business again—not the cattle business—on a small scale. The rate at which this loan was made was 15 per cent, not at all an unusual rate for an accommodation such as this. The loan was legalized before an American Consul and the papers are on file in his office. There is not the slightest doubt, consequently, that the claimant, in demanding 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12 per cent interest on his claim, is asking 12

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JUST PURCHASED FROM THE

RICE-STIX DRY GOODS CO., Eleventh and Washington Ave., city, their entire surplus stock of Ladles' Spring-weight Union Sults, about 1,000 dozen, all grades and styles, at (one-quarter) 1/4 of the wholesale price. We will place them on sale Monday. Here is a chance for merchants to buy one or

LOT 1-About 200 dozen Ladies' fine white and COT 1—About 200 dozen Ladies' fine white and ecru Union Suits, high neck and long sleeves, silk finished; regular price 50c—Sale Price..... LOT 2-About 500 dozen Ladles' fine Expitian Cotton and Lisle Thread Sults high or low neck, long, short or sleeveless, in white or ecu-all sizes regular price \$1.00-Sale Proc

LOT 3-About 200 down very the silk-finkhed Suits-high neck, long or short sleeves and white, low neck and lace octoms-all sizes-worth \$1.25-Sale Price (3 for \$1.00).... LOT 4-About 100 dozen very fine English Liste Thread Suits (none better), in white, eeru or black, all styles and sizes in lot-worth up to \$1.50-Sale Price.

# MONDAY SPECIALS



50c Bleached Sheets

At 9 a. m. for One-Half Hour. 200 81 x 90 Bleached Hemmed Made 

\$2.00 Wash Wringers.

At 9:30 a. m. for One-Half Hour. Malleable iron frames, white rubber rollers, vulcanized on shaft-

#### 20c Woven Madras.

At 8:30 a. m. for One-Half Hour. Monday we will place on sale 50 pieces of fine quality 34-inch wide Shirting and Shirt-Waist Madras. These goods have been thoroughly scoured with soap and water before leaving the mills; warranted fast colors and worth 3% a yard-special on sale at 8:30 a. m.

#### 30c Matting.

At 10 a. m. for One-Half Hour. 2.000 yards Extra Heavy China Matting -jointless, good patterns, reversible— worth 30c-for one half hour Monday,

### 75c Men's Madras Shirts.

At 9 a. m. for One-Half Hour. Men's Genuine Madras Cloth Shirts, new small stripes, perfect fitting, 1 pair extra cuffs, size 14 to 17, made by Congress Man-ufacturing Company (none better); regular price 75c, for one-half hour.

### \$1.65 Yard Wide Black Taffeta Silk

At 10 a. m. for One-Half Hour.

Manufacturer's Guarantee Stamped on Every Yard.

One-yard wide black Taffeta, combining beauty of finish and perfect dye with a wearing fabric unequaled, guaranteed by manufacturer's warranty woven in every yard; extreme width; value none better at \$1.65 per yard—special, yard.....

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Dress Fabrics.

Monday at 9:30 a, m, we will offer 100 Dress Lengths All-Wool Dress Fabrics, consisting of Whip eords, Prunellas, Vigoreaux, Fancy Checks, Silk and Wool Cords, 54-inch Homespun Suitings and Golf Cloths-worth up to \$1.25 a yard-Monday, for one-half hour at.....

crative positions elsewhere a week later.

A decree was issued, stating what was a fact—that there was no export tax on cattle and that none should be exacted; however, the customs officials were ordered to take a careful description in writing of every steer exported and send it to the Alinistry of Commerce in Caracas. In a few days the object of this decree became apparent. Instead of the former secret exactions the trade and the traders were blackmalled to death by due process of law. The herd arrived and the chartered ship was alongside the wharf ready to receive them, when the Custom-house inspectors appeared on the scene. They were armed with printed blanks, upon which there were places for twenty-six entries. Each one of these blanks related only to a single steer. "What was the color of the animal and how much did it weign! There was a black patch on its hind quarters. One of its horns was broken, How had that happened? In a fight, or through the carelessness of the transportation companies? Now, was the steer red or was it dun colored? Did it have a switch tail? If not, what is a switch tail? "Often there was a difference of opinion ugon all these questions, and the Custom-house people in the most courtous way possible called upon the traders to help them in the performance of their new duties.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

It took an hour and a half-to pass the first steer, and then the chief inspector said to

It took an hour and a half to pass the first steer, and then the chief inspector said to the exporter: "Don't you think it would be steer, and then the chief inspector said to the exporter: "Don't you think it would be better to go back to our old system of 24 a head." This exporter was a stubborn man and said no. "Mind you, it was only a suggestion." said the inspector suarely. "I think it would expedite matters." It certainly would have. It required eight days to load 1,100 steers on the first steamer that came. It could have been done in eight hours. The demurrage on the delayed ship cost the exporter \$1,800. I have no uctuas as to the cost of subsisting his herd in the town during the days of delay, but as he had to pay for his water, for his shelter and his pastures and for the herders, it must have been heavy. When the next ship came along the exporter was only too anzons to submit to the old system of blackmail at \$4 a head. However, the trade could not stand this last exaction, and it was seen found that, while steers cost quite a third more in Mexico and in Yucatan than they do in Venezuela, still, owing to freedom from taxes and blackmail, they could be landed more cheaply in Cuba, and so the cattle trade with Venezuela died as suddenly as it hel originated.

A STRANGE SITUATION.

denity as it hed originated.

A STRANGE SITUATION.

I was present only a few days ago at an impromptu meeting of cattle owners to discuss the situation, which is, in a word, that there is no possible outlet or market for one of Venezuela's richest assets. Of course, people eat meat there, but the owners do not market it. The officiais send word to the owners that, owing to the unsettled condition of the country, they must not try to bring their cattle to market. And when this order is given not all the gold in the world would hire a drover to take a herd to the market town. He knows very well that if he did so he would be shot from behind a bush by some barefooted bandit in the name of the Government or of the revolution. Sometimes these unsavory gangs work together in harmony, only the consumer must pay high. During the recent block-ade of Venezuelan ports, and while the capital was beleaguered by the revolutionist, there was no dearth of meat, at least in Caracas. The arrangement arrived at was amusing and significant of conditions. The owners, on pain of sudden death, were not allowed to sell their own cattle, but the soldiers did. The revolutionists would go to the ranches, select the herd they wanted, and drive them to the limit of their territory. Here they would turn them over to the Government troops, who would drive them to Caracas and sell them on the market, the proceeds being equally divided between the two bands, and as, like other thieves, this class of Venezuelans are fearful that if they should fall out honest men might get their dues, there is no friction over the transaction. The money is equally divided between the two bands, and as, like other thieves, this class of Venezuelans are fearful that if they should fall out honest men might get their dues, there is no friction over the transaction. The money is equally divided the utmost consideration is shown to every one, except to the lawful owners of the cattle, who, driven away from their ranches and seeking refuge in Caracas, have often the A STRANGE SITUATION.

DIAMONDS ADVANCE AGAIN.

Five Per Cent Added to Price of All Grades of Rough Stones. New York, March 28.-Another advance the price of diamonds is announced. Private cablegrams from European brokers, which were received by diamond import-ers here, stated that 5 per cent had been added to the price of all grades of rough diamonds, the advance to take effect at

diamonds, the advance to take effect at once.

There was a similar advance five weeks ago, and dealers said that still higher prices ago, and dealers said that still higher prices were to be expected in the near future. Retail prices are said to be higher now than they wers a year ago, and the advance in rough stones will be followed by an increase in the retail rate.

"Mining of diamonds is becoming more and more difficult every year," said a New York dealer. "As the mines get deeper the cost of operations becomes dearer. In addition to that there is a constantly increasing demand for the gens."

Prices have been advanced three times in the last six months. Each change has been 5 per cent.

"Your wife has opened an account with us, sir, and I called to see you about it."
"Don't do it, young man! I've had business dealings with her now for ten years and she has always got the best of me."—Life. Charity Enchre Tuesday.



Especially Low Rates Are Now in Effect via

THE WABASH LINE

THROUGH TOURIST CAR EVERY TUESDAY TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THROUGH TOURIST CAR EVERY THURSDAY

Ticket Office: Olive and Eighth Streets.

afternoon at Buehler's Hall, corner Taylor and Easton avenues. Game commences at 2:30 o'clock.

ARABS FOR THE WILD WEST. Cossacks, Moors and Boers Also

Set Sail From Hamburg.

A cablegram from Hamburg, Germany, received yesterday by the Luella Forepaugh-Fish Wild West management, notifies them of the departure of the troops of Cossacks, Arabs, Moors, English Dragoons and Boers engaged for the Wild West's production, which gives a nine days' cerformance here at Handlan's Park next month. The foreigners are accompanied by Prince Alexis Georgian, who gathered the detachments and will direct their preformance with the Wild West. Prince Georgian is one of the finest horsemen in Russia.

Among the party of Arabs is one Hadji Zessik, an expert whirtwind gun spinner and Dervish dancer. The foreigners are expected to reach St. Louis in the next twelve days. The show provides a special cur for their transportation while on the tour, and, according to contract, pays their transportation back to Europe at the close of the season in November.

A public meeting in the interest of hones

city government will be held by the Caron-delet Prohibition Alliance Tuesday evening at the Carondelet Methodist Episcopal Church, at Virginia avenue and Blow street. Mrs. Leonora Lake, vice president of the Catholic Total Abstinence Association of America, win deliver an address on "Good Housekeeping."

MAY DO BUSINESS IN ILLINOIS. National Packing Company Licensed by Secretary of State.

Springfield, Ill., March 28.—Secretary of State Rose to-day licensed the National Packing Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey, to do business in Illinois, with a capital of \$4,000,699. The capital stock of the corporation in New Jersey is \$15,000,000.

The Illinois offices will be in Chicago. This company recently assumed control of packing companies in Chicago, Omaha and other cities.

Mr. Sprague Says You will receive good service at the new Colonial Restaurant, Broadway and Locust

Turnverein Will Give Euchre. The Humboldt Turnverein will give a progressive euchre in their new gymnasium this afternoon.

## GRAND OPENING SALE OF Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums and Brussels Rugs

LOT 2.—140 rolls of fine Japanese Straw Matting, elegant inlaid LOT 3.-29 rolls of a fine Granite Carpet, wears like a Brussels Carpet, worth 35c; go at..... LOT 4.-85 rolls of Tapestry Brussels Carpet, LOT 5.—Linoleum Rugs, size 9x12 feet, all in one piece, spiendid \$8.95 

J. H. TIEMEYER, FRANKLIN AVE.

LOT 9.-42 extra quality Body Brussels Rugs, size 9x12 feet,

LOT 10.-29 pieces of best extra super Wool Carpets.